

poles before implementing a more comprehensive conservation plan. Although the Haida elders wanted no obvious intrusions, they wanted to keep it "looking nice" and agreed with the proposal of Richard and Captain Gold to straighten the poles. Subsequent visits by resource managers, archeologists, landscape architects, and other interested individuals supported this plan and in September we hope to initiate a two-week project to excavate and re-erect four poles (three mortuary and one memorial). While this is going on we hope to come up with a more comprehensive conservation plan which will go to the Archipelago Management Board for approval. The AMB is the joint Parks Canada/ Haida body that is responsible for Gwaii Haanas. The planning is focusing on maintaining the poles, controlling vegetation and lessening the impact of visitation. As well it will have to accommodate visitor amenities such as mooring, toilets and trails in as unobtrusive a manner as possible. The big debate right now is whether to have a shelter near the village.

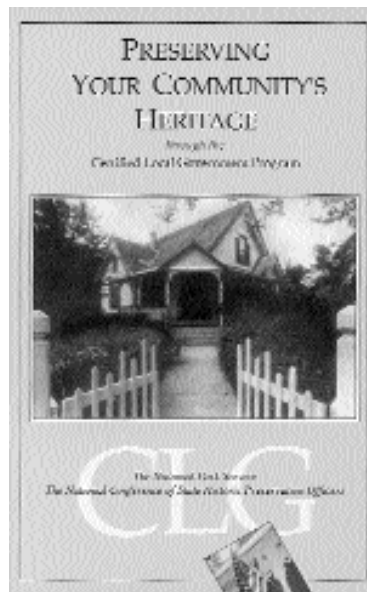
—James Taylor
Historian, Parks Canada
July 20, 1995

LOCAL PROGRAMS

New CLG Publication Marks 1,000 CLGs and Administrative Changes

A new 16-page brochure, *Preserving Your Community's Heritage Through the Certified Local Government Program*, has been published by the National Park Service's Heritage Preservation Services Program in conjunction with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. Intended as the principal piece of program literature for the Certified Local Government Program, the handsomely illustrated publication explains the objec-

tives of the program and provides brief descriptions of over 30 CLG grant-supported projects carried out in communities all over the country. The release of the new publication marks the 10th anniversary of the initial certification of localities under the program and the fact that there are now 1,000 participating CLGs. To the earliest group of five Georgia communities certified by the Georgia SHPO and approved by the



National Park Service in 1985, have been added cities, towns, boroughs, and counties in all 50 states.

The array of projects depicted in the new brochure manifests the CLG program's diversity both in terms of activities and types of communities. Born 15 years ago of a mistrust by urban mayors of the National Register nomination process and their lack of an official voice in it, the CLG program has emerged as an ideal federal-state-local partnership. Not only have the State Historic Preservation Offices always had a strong hand in shaping their own CLG program to the particular characteristics of the state but, most importantly, the program has delivered dollars (however small) to the locals; it remains the sole source of federal funding devoted

exclusively to local historic preservation activities and, among many SHPOs, the only Historic Preservation Fund subgrants made. While focusing on the products of CLG grants as the most readily visible results of the program in the selected communities, the new publication highlights, as well, other important CLG accomplishments and benefits: building on local initiative; supporting the transformation of local preservation groups from grass-roots advocates to policy makers; integrating local preservation activities into local government, especially land use planning; a focus on a wide range of resource types including cultural landscapes, and archeology; and, innovative public education activities.

Issuance of the new publication also highlights the beginning of a new chapter in the administration of the CLG program as a result of both the reorganization of the National Park Service and the push to "reinvent and streamline" government programs (as outlined by the Historic Preservation Performance Review Committee in its report of March of 1994). Due to the Park Service reorganization, the CLG Program, formerly handled out of both the Washington Office and five regional offices, will now be administered exclusively in Washington. This change strengthens the role of the SHPOs in the CLG Program, but, as the production of the new brochure demonstrates, the National Park Service remains committed to upholding its position in this model partnership among three levels of government. Single copies of the publication, *Preserving Your Community's Heritage Through the Certified Local Government Program*, are available from the SHPO or from the National Park Service, Heritage Preservation Services Program, P.O. Box 37127, Stop 2255, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

—Stephen A. Morris

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